

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 676.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE FIFTY SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Fort Massena, 10th August, 1799.

MR. BRADFORD,  
HAVING in my possession a certified copy of communications between Lieut. Wm. P. Smith, of the 3d United States regiment, and Mr. Zachariah Cox, from the 15th to the 16th June, inclusive—and having been informed by respectable gentlemen, who have passed this post since, (whose names I am ready to give) that the said Zachariah Cox has faithfully represented the circumstances.—I request you will give the following attested copy a place in your paper, and oblige Your obt. Servant,

T. PASTEUR,  
Capt, 1st Regt. Infantry,

Copy of the communications above alluded to.

"Upper-end of Smithland,  
June 15th, 1799.

"Sir,  
"For a very abusive piece published by you, against me, I now require satisfaction. From some observations contained in the piece, I have little doubt of your meeting me for that purpose. My friend Captain Anderson, waits on you to make the arrangements.  
"Signed,  
"Wm. P. SMITH.

"Mr. Zachariah Cox."

Mr. Cox promised a satisfactory answer to the above note, at or before ten o'clock the next morning. I waited for Mr. Smith, at the upper end of Smithland, (mouth of Cumberland) until some time, after the time appointed for the receipt of the answer, and receiving information of an intention (on the part of Mr. Cox) to have us apprehended, Mr. Smith and myself concluded that it would be advisable to move to the North-West side of the Ohio. On our arrival there, Mr. Smith wrote the following note, which was sent to Mr. Cox.

"N. West bank of the Ohio,  
"Opposite Smithland,  
"June 16th, 1799.

"Sir,  
"I waited at the mouth of Cumberland some time after you were to have answered my note of yesterday. I was informed you had an intention of having me apprehended for writing that note, in consequence of which I have thought proper to remove here. Should my information have been wrong, I hope our business will go on in the way which I first said. I expected the gentleman who waited on you yesterday, would have done so at this time, but for reasons which I shall communicate to you when we meet.  
"Signed,  
"W. P. SMITH.

"Mr. Zachariah Cox."

"Smithland, June 16th, 1799.

"Sir,  
"I invite you and your friend to the shore of Kentucky, any where you may appoint, above the Indian boundary, at three o'clock to-day, for the satisfaction you require,  
"Signed,  
"ZACH. COX.

"To W. P. Smith."

Immediately on the arrival of Mr. A. Edwards, Northwest side of the Ohio, with the above note, him and myself proceeded to designate the most proper place for Mr. Smith and Mr. Cox to meet and settle their dispute. I asked Mr. Edwards if he professed himself the friend of Mr. Cox on this occasion? He said in answer, he did. I then proposed a meeting either North-West of the Ohio, or at the mouth of Tennessee river.—He said Mr. Cox was unwilling to meet at any place but such as his note contemplated, and that he was not authorized to see us elsewhere. I told Mr. Edwards that I then had a high opinion of Mr. Cox, as a gentleman, that I conceived Mr. Smith the Challenger, and that Mr. Edwards might fight upon the place. Mr. Edwards then pointed out a small bayon, about one or two mile miles below Smithland, on the Kentucky shore, as the most remarkable and proper place for an interview. To this proposition I without hesitation assented. The time was also mentioned.

Mr. Smith and myself accordingly repaired to the ground at the time appointed. We were there in the course of a few minutes

found ourselves surrounded in almost every direction, by armed men, some on land, and others on water.—Mr. Smith was instantly arrested by Mr. Rutter, (said to be Sheriff of Livingston county) who had with him a warrant issued by J. Ramsey, a justice of the peace for said county. It appeared this warrant was granted on the suggestions of Mr. Zach. Cox, and supported by his oath.

Mr. Smith was charged for fearfully, given before the honorable judge M'Nairy, United States judge for the district of Tennessee, some time in December last. Mr. Z. Cox, Mr. Edwards, and myself, were sworn by Mr. Ramsey, to give evidence against Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith's deposition and the substance of his examination before judge M'Nairy, was introduced in evidence before judge Ramsey. Mr. Smith's deposition was acknowledged to be such as he made before judge M'Nairy. The tenor of his examination was also conceded. The question then turned (agreeable to justice Ramsey's view) on the contradictions which he thought (and attempted to show) existed on a comparison of this deposition and examination.—Mr. Z. Cox deposed sundry things, made many remarks, chief of which were irrelevant, and such as may appear not to be in the eyes of some, are to be found in his publication against Mr. Smith.

Mr. Edwards added extremely libelous and indeed took much the part of a professor; his comments on Mr. Smiths conduct did not seem original but taken from Mr. Cox's publication against Mr. Smith. Justice Ramsey had, in my opinion, pre-judged Mr. Smith's case, and bound in a recognition to appear before the court of quarter sessions. Time will better determine this point.

Throughout the whole of this business it appeared to me, from the most intimate view I was capable of taking, that Mr. Smith, not only before his arrest, but afterwards, acted the soldier, the man of firmness, and much like the gentleman really injured and determined to have satisfaction.

[Signed]

Wm. P. ANDERSON,

17th June, 1799.

A true copy from the original.  
ROBERT PARKINSON, Lieut. Art. & Eng.  
THOMAS OLIVER.

## European Intelligence.

### England.

LONDON, June 16.

From the Morning Herald of June 16.  
The fate of Italy, if the accounts bro't by the Hamburg mail be correct, may be considered as finally decided; and there are some considerations which induce us to entertain considerable doubts of the intelligence notwithstanding it assumes an official shape from Milan, under the date of the 14th May. A general action is said to have commenced at five o'clock, in the morning of the 13th ult. by an attack upon Moreau's position between Turin and Coni, and to have continued with the utmost fury till night, when the victory at length declared in favor of the combined arms, the enemy having lost 14,000 men, 8000 of whom were killed on the field of battle, and the remainder (including Moreau, who was wounded, and three other French generals) taken prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, are also stated to have fallen into the hands of the allies. Our reasons for suspecting the accuracy of this account are these: The advices published by government, in the Gazette of Tuesday last, mentioned the headquarters of Suwarrow to be at Tortona, on the 13th, the day on which the victory is said to have been achieved; a circumstance which is said to render the latter statement improbable in one point of view and impossible in another. In the first place, the reported scene of action is near 70 miles distant from Tortona, where Suwarrow had his headquarters at the precise time the battle is dated to have been fought, and as even his out posts were not far advanced on that day, it is highly improbable that a force sufficient to dislodge Moreau from his strong position between Coni and Turin, could then have been collected at a distance so considerable from the main body of the imperialists; and in the next place it is utterly

impossible that Suwarrow could have had his grand army between Coni and Turin on the morning of the 13th, if, as the Gazette states, his headquarters were on that very day at Tortona. But, at the same time that these considerations lead us to question the accuracy of the seemingly official account, we have no doubt that a very important victory has been obtained by the Austria-Russian army in Piedmont, and from which the above exaggerated statement had its origin. The action to which we allude, was fought on the 13th, (the day which we have already mentioned) between Valenza Bulligano, and Allefandria; it was extremely bloody, and terminated in the capture of Valenza, (about ten miles from Tortona) which the Russians carried by storm. This battle lasted 14 hours, and the division of the enemy which escaped is mentioned as confining only of 8,000 men; but it is to be observed that it was not the main body of the French that was here engaged. Moreau being then stationed between Coni and Turin, with an army of 17,000 men. In this manner we think we may venture to account for the magnified statement from Piedmont, which however may be considered as a rational anticipation of what has probably by this time taken place. A private letter from Milan states, that Allefandria and Turin are in possession of the combined forces, by means of the latter of which they will be able to flank Moreau on the North side and ultimately to dislodge him from his present advantageous position.—Thus will the deliverance of Italy be rendered complete, and the miserable remains of the republican army be forced to fly for refuge within the ancient boundaries of France.—With respect to the forces under the orders of gen. Macdonald, they are reported to have been totally defeated and their commandant taken prisoner near Lucca, on their way to join the army of Moreau, in Piedmont; but this account wants confirmation.

The Russian ambassador has been ordered to quit Madrid, in consequence of a similar injunction from the court of Peterburg relative to the Spanish ambassador.

According to a letter from the Polish frontiers, the following are said to be the military forces of Russia, which are now acting, or are yet intended to act against France:

	Men.
By the fleet of Gallies, - - -	50,000
Marching thro Bosnia, - - -	60,000
Marching thro Hungary, - - -	11,000
Actually arrived through	
Austria in Italy, - - -	26,000
Marching thro Moravia, - - -	45,000
Marching thro Prussia by	
Warlaw, - - -	80,000
Total, - - -	272,000

### France.

PARIS, May 26.

#### ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

Letter from Massena, commander in chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Zurich, May 24.

"Citizen Directors,  
"In the night between the 21st and 22d, the enemy, with a considerable force, crossed to the left bank of the Rhine, between Coblenz and Kaiferluth.—To counter this movement, they had the evening before vigorously attacked my positions from Aldenigen to Vill. Their object was to make me send forces thither, and to leave the line of the Rhine ungarded. In the night I was informed of this circumstance. Our first posts had been beaten back, and I made dispositions to attack them in the morning.

"Gen. Thurreau was ordered to attack the enemy in front on the points of Coblenz and Zurich. I advanced to attack their flank on the side of Eggenfeldt. At ten o'clock in the morning the action began—the enemy at first resisted, but soon began to think of retreating. A body of Italians, who covered their retreat, were attacked by our cavalry. We took 300 horses and 500 prisoners, among whom are six officers. This movement of the enemy was bold; their object was to cut off the communication with Zurich, but they were obliged to recross the Rhine with precipitation, and they were pursued with so much vigor, that they

had not time to establish a bridge, and many of their men were drowned in the river.

"MASSENA."

Letter from Massena, commander in chief, to the Executive Directory.

Zurich, May 26.

#### "Citizen Directors,

"The recent movements of the enemy and the information I had received of their assembling troops on the left bank of the Thur, announced their intention of attacking me. In order to counteract their measures, I ordered a general attack upon their line, in order to drive it beyond the river: for that purpose I went on the 26th to Winthurer with my staff, I ordered general Oudinot, who commanded the advanced guard, to march to Fauenfeldt, while general Pillard was to attack the left of the enemy on Andelfingen, and general Ney, their centre, at Aldiken. General Soult was ordered with his division to support the attack.

"At day break the advanced posts of the enemy were attacked and the affair soon became general. Our troops displayed the greatest intrepidity. The enemy on their part, made a long and vigorous resistance, but were ultimately defeated, and obliged to retreat with precipitation, though they had a more numerous cavalry than we had, which covered them. Gen. Pillard, having repulsed the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and general Ney made 200. The column which he pursued, owed its safety to the celerity of its retreat. Gen. Oudinot met with the greatest resistance, and our troops were repulsed; but gen. Soult having arrived with two squadrons of 13th dragoons and 22d half brigade, turned the advantage in our favor. These two generals made 1800 prisoners and 2 pieces of cannon. The action lasted in this part till within one hour of night.

"The result of this action is, that the enemy have quitted the left bank of the Thur, and that we have taken one standard, two pieces of cannon, and 2500 prisoners, among whom is col. De Barco, prince Hohenlo, and the major of the regiment of Secklers. At the commencement of the action, the hussars of that corps asked our troops whether they would give quarters (recollecting the assassination of the plenipotentiaries). Our brave soldiers cried out, "defend yourselves." In fact they did defend themselves with vigor, but a great slaughter was made of them. Thus the punishment of the most infamous crime has commenced.

"Gen. Chabreau, who commanded the second division, obtained some advantages over the enemy, and made some prisoners. The Helvetic legion, and some battalions of Swiss who were engaged, behaved with courage. Adj. gen. Wreber who commanded them was killed; he is generally regretted. Our generals, officers and soldiers, behaved in a manner worthy themselves; and nothing but their great exertions could have decided this contest so successfully for us, and so fatally for the enemy. Our loss, including the wounded, may amount to 400 men, and that of the enemy to 2000 men, exclusive of 2500 prisoners.

"MASSENA."

Massena, commander in chief, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Head Quarters, Zurich, May 28.

"Prince Charles having rejoined his army with the reinforcement of 12,500 men, engaged me yesterday on the line of the Thur, with 30,000 men. He directed the attack in person, which began at day break.

"The efforts and obstinacy of the enemy were beyond all expression, and our defence was equally so. Night did not put an end to the action which was continued till 10 o'clock. I advanced to Glat for the purpose of concentrating my force more towards Zurich.

"We made 8000 of the enemy prisoners in the action of yesterday, and a great number were either killed or wounded.

"Gen. Ney, who commanded the advanced guard, received two wounds, and had two horses killed under him. Adjutant-General Loree has also been wounded.

MASSENA.

N. B. In a second letter, dated May the 29th, general Massena gives the de-



cences which lately arose, have been amicably and completely allayed.



And on making the said entry, an oath or affirmation shall be taken, which shall be of the form following, to wit:

I (insert the name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the entry by me subscribed is just and true; that the merchandise therein mentioned have been duly imported, and the duties thereon paid or secured to be paid, according to law.

Form of oath on making such entry.

And the form of a permit for unlading goods transported coastwise, with a certificate as aforesaid, for the purpose of obtaining a drawback, shall be as follows:

Port of

Permit (insert the name of the person making entry) to land from on board the (insert denomination and name of vessel, and name of master) master, from (insert the port and district from which arrived, and the number of packages and contents, with their marks and numbers, agreeable to entry) having been brought coastwise from thence, for the purpose of being exported from this district, for the benefit of drawback.

Permit for unlading goods transported coastwise for the benefit of drawback.

A. B. Collector:

C. D. Naval Officer:

To the surveyor of the port of

Sec. 78. *And be it further enacted*, That when any goods, wares or merchandise, subject to drawback, shall be entered for exportation from any other district than the one into which they were originally imported, the person intending to export the same, besides producing the certificate herein before directed, shall give the same notice, and make entry in like manner, and the goods, wares and merchandise therein expressed, shall undergo the same examination, and shall be laden on board under regulations in all respects conformable to what is required by law, relative to goods, wares and merchandise entitled to drawback, and intended to be exported from the place of original importation.

At the port of arrival the same formalities are to be observed as if they were exported from the port of original importation.

Sec. 79. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise duly imported into either of the districts of Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore, or into the ports of Boston and Providence, which shall be transported in part by water, and in part by land conveyance, from the port of Philadelphia, by the way of Burlington, Bordenton, Lamberton, or New-Brunswick and South-Amboy, to New-York; or from the port of New-York, by the way of South-Amboy, New-Brunswick, or Lamberton, Bordenton or Burlington, to Philadelphia: or from the port of Philadelphia, by way of Wilmington, Newport, Christiana-Bridge, Newcastle, Port-Penn, or Appoquinimink and Elkton, Frenchtown or Bohemia, to Baltimore; or from the port of Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia or Frenchtown and Port-Penn, Appoquinimink, Newcastle, Christiana-Bridge, New-port or Wilmington, to Philadelphia, and which being imported into Philadelphia, shall be exported from Baltimore, or New-York, or being imported into

Provision for transporting of goods subject to drawback by land conveyance, &c.



Sec. 80. *And be it further enacted*, That for all goods, wares or merchandise entitled to drawback, which shall be exported from the district into which they were originally imported, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive from the collector of such district, a debenture or debentures for the amount of the drawback to which such goods wares or merchandise are entitled, payable at the same time or times respectively, on which the duties on the said goods, wares or merchandise shall become due. And it shall be the duty of the said collector to discharge such debentures out of the product of the duties arising on the importation of the goods exported as aforesaid:

Debenture to be issued for the amount of drawback.

*Provided*, That in respect to any goods, wares or merchandise, on which the whole or any instalment of the duties shall have been paid prior to an entry for exportation, the debenture for the amount of the drawback of such duties as shall have been paid, shall be made payable in fifteen days, to be computed from the time of signing the bond to be given as herein after directed: *And provided*, That all debentures shall be issued and made payable to the original importer or importers of the goods wares and merchandise entered for exportation, whenever the same shall be requested, in writing, by the exporter or exporters, and not otherwise.

And where any goods, wares or merchandise, are exported from any other district than the one into which they were originally imported, it shall be the duty of the collector of such district, together with the naval officer thereof, where there is one, to grant to the exporter or exporters, a certificate expressing that such goods, wares and merchandise were exported from such district, with the marks, numbers and descriptions of the packages and their contents, the names of the master and vessel in which, and the port to which they were exported; and by whom, and the names of the vessel and master in which they were brought, and by whom shipped at the district from whence they came, and the amount of drawback to which they are entitled; and such certificate shall entitle the possessor thereof, to receive from the collector of the district with whom the duties on the said goods were paid or secured to be paid, a debenture or debentures for the amount of the drawback expressed in the said certificate or certificates, payable at the same time and in like manner as is herein directed for debentures on goods, wares or merchandise exported from the port or place of original importation: *Provided nevertheless*, That the collector aforesaid, may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or any fraud has been committed; and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed, shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said collector, to represent the case to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not: *And provided always*, That in no case of an exportation of

Certificate to be given of the exportation of goods from a district other than that of original importation; & debenture to be issued in the district where the duties were paid or secured.

In case of error or fraud, debenture may be refused.

Drawback not to be paid before the duties.



goods shall a drawback be paid, until the duties on the importation thereof, shall have been first received.

And the form of a certificate to be granted on the exportation to a foreign port, of goods, wares or merchandise, from a district other than the district into which such goods were originally imported, shall be as follows :

District of \_\_\_\_\_  
Port of \_\_\_\_\_

**Form of the certificate last above mentioned.** We hereby certify, that the merchandise herein after specified, which were imported into the district of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ master from \_\_\_\_\_ and landed in this district in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ out of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ master, from \_\_\_\_\_ (having been previously entered at this office by \_\_\_\_\_) have been exported hence by \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ master, bound for \_\_\_\_\_ having been previously inspected and (weighed, gauged or measured, as the case may require) and that the said \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ both of \_\_\_\_\_ have entered into bond in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages, contents, and rates of duties.	Amount of duties.
		Here insert, in detail, the packages exported, their quality & contents the value, if articles subject to duties ad valorem, the tare, if articles on which tare is allowed, and the rates of duty.	

Net amount of drawbacks payable, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

And the form of the debentures to be issued as aforesaid, shall be as follows :

No. \_\_\_\_\_ District of \_\_\_\_\_  
Debenture for \_\_\_\_\_ Port of \_\_\_\_\_

**Form of debenture.** In pursuance of law, I hereby certify that the sum of (here insert the amount) will be due from the United States of America, payable at this office to, (here insert the name of the exporter, or his known agent or attorney) or order, on the (here insert the time when payable) for drawback of duties on merchandise imported by (here insert the name of the importer and the denomination and name of the vessel in which they were imported) and exported by the said (here insert the name of the



Geo. T. Egard.

NOTICE  
A BOUT the first of September I shall leave the State of Kentucky for the purpose of attending to my business in the State of Tennessee. I shall leave the State of Kentucky for the purpose of attending to my business in the State of Tennessee. I shall leave the State of Kentucky for the purpose of attending to my business in the State of Tennessee.

**The Transylvania University**

Is now established on the following plan, and is open to the public on the following terms, as at any institution of the kind, in the Union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, Belles Lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the useful course of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will teach the French language.

Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do it to advantage, under a professor appointed for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.

And such as intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic, there being two professors appointed, to lecture on those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum, students will be dieted, and their cloaths washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, and candles, and fuel, in their own apartment. One of the teachers will reside in the house, to confer with the students, and to attend to their morals. Good boarding may likewise be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are to study the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who make use of the law library, to be paid half yearly in advance—and twenty dollars a year for those who attend the professor of Medicine. No student will be received or continued, unless he conforms to their regulations.

The next term will commence on the 25th day of the present month.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. T. U.  
Lexington, Kentucky, 25th Sept. 1799.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for sale at this office, and the office of  
the Guardian of Freedom, Frankfort,  
Price 3/6.  
**AN ACCOUNT**

OF THE  
**REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES**  
IN THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF  
**COL JAMES SMITH,**  
Of Barbours County,

During his captivity with the Indians, from the year 1755, to 1759, inclusive.  
Those persons who have subscription papers in their hands, are requested to return them to this office.

\* Subscribers to the above work are informed that their copies are ready for delivery.

**FOR SALE,**  
FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on Licking,  
3,350, three in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Creek,  
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's run.  
400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.  
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.  
2,500 on the Ohio, Madison county.  
2000 do. do.  
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.  
2,313 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.  
7000 acres on Rough creek, Hamilton county.  
4,300 acres in Macon county, on the Ohio.  
450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.  
750 acres on Cox's Creek, Lincoln county.  
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

**SAMUEL P. DUVAL,**  
April 18, 1798.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th of July, 1799, a Negro man, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, by the name of PHILIP, perhaps he may try to pass by the name of PHILIP BURLING, yellowish complexion, thick lips, freckles on his face, when he laughs, he has a bad scar on his left little finger, occasioned by a reaping hook; took with him a mixed calico coat, with a split on the left shoulder, narrow sleeves, with the palms inside, a pair of mixed overalls of country cloth, white shirt, and moccasins with. Also a muslin hat nearly the same age, rather smaller, and nearly the same height—bath a peace on the left side of his nose, one of his fore teeth out, took with him divers cloths unknown—his name MAJOR, once called by the name of JAMES, sometimes by the name of PETER ROBINSON: if rightly examined will reply, why do you think so? Or, what makes you think so? If the above negroes are taken and conveyed in any jail, so that the subscribers get them again, the apprehender shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home shall receive the full reward, with reasonable charges.

**William Sutton.**  
**John Sutton jun.**

**S. WILKINS,**  
**Wm. REID.**  
Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

**HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE, MOUNT STERLING.**

One of which lots, is a TANYARD, through which runs a constant stream of water: together, with a good flock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit.—Said lots will be sold single or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

**PETER TROUTMAN.**  
February 12, 1799.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE, A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS:**

Among which are the following, Viz:

- ROLLIN's ancient history.
- Ruffin's modern Europe.
- Plutarch's Lives.
- Stanton's embassy.
- Exquisite extracts in verse.
- Da. do. epistles.
- Godwin's Political Justice.
- Enquirer.
- Guthrie's orations of Cicero.
- Travels of Anacharsis.
- Helvetius on man.
- Locke, on the human understanding.
- Gentili, an education.
- Johnson's lives of poets.
- Zimmerman, on foli.
- Stewart's philosophy.
- Morley's geography.
- Sheridan's dictionary.
- Kenrick's do.
- American revolution.
- Jefferson's Virginia.
- Keate's Pelew Islands.
- Spectator.
- Guardian.
- McGuthrie's essays.
- Cook's voyage.
- Johnson's works.
- Evelina.
- Left book.
- Robinson Crusoe.
- Schrevel's Lexicon.
- Leuciden's Greek Testament.
- Yamoy's Dictionary.
- Lucas's dialogues.
- Cicero's Delphic.
- Ovid's Delphic.
- Rudiman's rudiments.
- Homer's Iliad.
- Herodotus's Xenophon.
- Nepos's Delphic.
- Living's Clarke's Cor.
- Ferris and Erasmus.
- Schleus's Erasmus.
- Whitefield's works.
- Watt's glory of Christ.
- Life of Watt and Douglass.
- Baxter's Saints' rest.
- Gold tidings.
- Flavel's humanitarian spiritualized.
- Navigation do.
- Lowth on Isaiah.
- Cloud of witnesses.
- Grace abounding.
- Pilgrim's progress.
- Holy war.
- Davis's sermons.
- Walker's sermons.
- Night thoughts.
- Edwards on redemption.
- On affections.
- Campbell on miracles.
- Do do. small.
- Rochester's life.
- Life of Gardner.
- Fisher's catechism.
- Blair's lectures abridged.
- sermons.
- Bolton's fourfold state.
- Willson on the Sabbath.
- On the sacrament.
- Dedridge's life and progress.
- Watt's lyric poems.
- Newton on the prophecies.
- Rowe's letters.
- Hervey's sermon's.
- letters.
- meditations.
- Beowies of Hervey.
- Newton's letters to his wife.
- Common prayer books.
- Milton's paradise lost, and regained.
- Watt's psalms & hymns.
- psalms.
- hymns.
- Olney do.
- School bible.
- Testaments.
- Webster's and Dilworth's spelling books.
- American dictionary.
- Joseph Andrews.
- Italian.
- Bulter's anatomy.
- Bergman's anatomy.
- Death of Cain & Abel.
- Dutch almanacs.
- Chap. books, primes, &c.
- Ledgers and journals.
- Death of Cain & Abel.
- Best quills and wafers.
- Together with a number of other useful books.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than has ever been offered for sale in this place before.

**TROTTER & SCOTT**

**KENTUCKY LAWS.**

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette: Price 21s.

**AN EDITION OF THE LAWS OF Kentucky;**

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH  
**A COMPILATION OF A COPIES INDEX,**  
And a List of Local, or Private LAWS,  
to WHICH IS PREFIXED,

**The Constitution of the United States,**  
With the Amendments,  
**The Act of Separation from Virginia,**  
AND  
**The Constitution of Kentucky.**

\* SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office

**A TANYARD.**

THE subscribers have opened a Tanyard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddle, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the flares. Those who will be good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

**S. WILKINS,**  
**Wm. REID.**  
Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

**26 A TAVERN.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

**TAVERN**  
at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house. It is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

**THOMAS TIESBATE.**  
Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison do, dried beef, beef tongues, cheese, &c. &c.

**FOR SALE,**

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, and of Inalienable TITLE, viz:

**MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**  
650 Acres, comprising three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundary of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchase of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November 1st.

**IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.**  
200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Monroe, as lieutenant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

**LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKAS.**  
In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by treaty or command for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 900 in 8 grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskas, opposite the village of the same name.

564 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskas.

2880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskas, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid 10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskas, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to  
**P. D. ROBERT.**  
Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good Gunpowder

**A YOUNG SINGLE MAN**

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a flock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employment. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

**ROBERT EARL.**  
March 26th, 1799.

**THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE NICHOLAS, DECEASED,**

Whether by bond, account or otherwise, are requested to transmit to the subscribers copies of such bonds, accounts or other evidences of their demands, with the credits, &c. belonging thereto, as soon as possible.

The subscribers have been appointed executors of the last will of said deceased, and having not yet qualified, cannot, until that is done, pay or receive any monies due by or to said deceased, but are desirous to acquit themselves fully with the amount thereof, that measures may be taken to settle them as soon as possible after administration of the will is granted.

**JAMES MORRISON, Lexington.**  
**J. H. DAVEISS, Danville.**  
August 1, 1799.

\* The subscriber will attend at the office of said deceased, on the 10th of October next, and from thence until the end of the month, for the purpose of delivering out the papers, belonging to Law-Suits in which he was employed—attendance of all his clients, in the above time is requested.

**JOSEPH H. DAVEISS.**

**STATE OF KENTUCKY.**

Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.  
John Marshall complainant,  
AGAINST  
James McBride, Henry McBride, William McBride, John Bowler, Sarah Bowler, and Elizabeth Bowler, heirs at law of James McBride deceased, and Clement Bell and Margaret his wife, Bruce Steele, Ann Steele, Jenny Steele, John Steele, Colin Steele, and William Steele, heirs at law of Andrew Steele deceased, defendants.

The subscribers, James McBride, Henry McBride, and William McBride, having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, we, the undersigned, the complainants, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October court, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

**In Chancery.**  
The McBrides, and William McBride, having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, we, the undersigned, the complainants, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October court, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

**A Copy. Tals. HMp.**  
**Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.**

**Travelling Department, March 11th, 1799.**

**PATENT OFFICE IN KENTUCKY.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have obtained patents for their inventions in the State of Kentucky, from the first of January, 1799, to the first of March, 1799.

1. That the title of said invention is, a new and useful improvement in the construction of a certain kind of machinery, for the purpose of raising and lowering heavy weights, and of turning round heavy wheels, &c. &c.

2. That the title of said invention is, a new and useful improvement in the construction of a certain kind of machinery, for the purpose of raising and lowering heavy weights, and of turning round heavy wheels, &c. &c.

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For the information of those afflicted with convulsion fits, the following remedy may be relied on as a never failing cure for them.

A pair of steel bracelets worn constantly round the wrists next to and touching the skin, in fact by experiment made, it has been proved that even when worn covered with Morocco leather, except a small space of steel left so as to touch the skin, had the desired effect. Or should steel bracelets be thought either too expensive or troublesome, a ring made of common iron of good substance, worn on the little finger on the left hand, has been found by experience equally efficacious. No metal or composition of metal, except that of iron or steel, must be used in the formation of the bracelets, or rings, on any account. Should the fits, which sometimes, has been the case, return once, twice, or thrice, after the wearing commences, the wearer must persevere in the wearing them, and not be discouraged by such a circumstance, as it may be relied on from different experiments made, that they will not return more than three times after the wearing may be begun.

It is possible that the fame may answer for the cure of fits of a different description, at least the experiment may be well worth the making. This communication being made wholly from a view and a wish to relieve the unfortunate from the distressing affliction of convulsion fits, it is hoped that the different printers, both in America and Europe, will give it as extensive a circulation as their convenience may permit.

### JACOB E. LEHRE,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he will commence his

#### Evening School,

On High Street, the 24th day of September next; where Reading, Writing, Numerical and Specious Arithmetic, for TEN SHILLINGS per quarter; Book-keeping, or Merchants' Accounts, in double entry; Mental and the German language, for FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per quarter, are proposed to be taught. And for times to come his price for a day-schooler to be TEN SHILLINGS per quarter.

Lexington, August 3, 1799.

#### LAST

ON the road from Lexington to Washington, on the 20th of June,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, with a silver clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever delivers the book and papers to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

B. Duke.

June 27th, 1799.

### Alexander Parker

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE,  
QUEENS &  
CHINA WARE,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH. Lexington, June 12th, 1799.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.

Thomas McClellan, complainant, against Benjamin Berry, and Margaret Calmes jun. defendants.

#### In Chancery.

THE defendant, Berry, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another published at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington.

A Copy. Telle.

Thos. Bodley, c. l. d. c.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 14th day of November next, at a Henry tree marked IM, the beginning of an entry of 750 acres of land, made December the fifth, 1784, in the name of George Row Jun. being on a drain of Hingdon's fork of Licking, that empties in on the south side, where the Gruffy fork crosses the said fork; and on there to take the depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting the above entry, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Benjamin Dicken.

August 27, 1799.

#### LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly authorized to settle the estates of James and William Parker, dec. one more requests all those indebted to either of them, by bond, note or book account, to make payment by the tenth of September next: in case of neglect, the most speedy method will be taken to compel payment.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, August 8th, 1799.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia, on the 10th of September next, requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment by that day. A proper regard to this request, will produce the best possible effects.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, August 8th, 1799.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined the mercantile business, requests all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off their respective accounts immediately. Those who are unable to pay at this time, and whose accounts are unsettled, are requested to call and close the same, by giving their notes. If any fail to comply with this request, by the 20th of September next, they will be considered as unwilling to pay their just debts, and proper steps immediately taken for the recovery thereof.

Robert Barr.

Lexington, August 12th, 1799.

#### G. FREEMAN,

Physician & Surgeon.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Indian towns from the Northwest territory, with a fresh supply of different kinds of herbs, roots, plants, &c. used in the healing art. He continues (with the blessing of God) to perform cures in an easy, safe and expeditious manner, without the least injury to the constitution—viz: Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, convulsions, colds, head-ach, sore eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, splitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in women, difficulty of making water, leucorrhoea, colic and rheumatism, especially detroy worms; cures fist and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in Women, and all venereal weaknesses in both sexes, and all venereal bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear to any candid reader, will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed now in his hands properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied.

N. B. He has taken an elegant large commodious house on High Street, in a healthy part of the town, for the reception of persons who are affected with diseases, (and reside at a distance) they must find their own bedding. Such as may think proper to put themselves under his care, may depend on the greatest attention being paid to them in the faithful discharge of his duty, and the most reasonable charges. None need apply unless they have money or property to pay for the medicine received, or can give approved security, payable in four months.

Lexington, 14th August, 1799.

WILL be opened by Mrs. V. Loxton, in Maj. Morrison's house, High street, on the 19th inst.

#### A DANCING SCHOOL,

at the reasonable rate of four dollars per quarter, one half paid in advance, and the remainder at the expiration of the quarter.

Lexington, August 12th, 1799.

#### A QUARTERLY MEETING

OF the St. ANDREW SOCIETY will be held at Mr. Robert Megowan's tavern, in Lexington, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member is particularly requested. By order of the Vice President,

W. Mackbean, Sec.

August, 21st, 1799.

#### GEORGE WEIGART,

HATTER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed to Lexington, and taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Kiler, blacksmith, on High Street, next door to Melchor Myers—where he intends prosecuting his business in his different branches. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.

August 7, 1799.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, a quantity of Lema's Wool.

#### WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

In the Mercantile line, Accepting room, private or Judiciary office,

#### A YOUNG MAN,

Acquainted with business in the above capacities, and who can be recommended to the satisfaction of the employer. Letters, post paid, directed to T. C. L. at the Office of the Palladium in Frankfort, or James B. Brent's tavern in Lexington will be duly attended to.

July 10, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Sugar creek, a chestnut foreleg, and yearling filly; the mare eight years old, hind feet white, some dusky spots; no brand perceivable, has on a five galling well, marked EK, the colt, chestnut foreleg, a star in her forehead, appraised to 160, 10s.

James M'Kinney.

June 26th, 1799.

#### For Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, on Hubbard's, in Clarke county.

Also 255 acres near the above.

Also 400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.

About 300 acres on Big Brush creek, in Green county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill—For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.

Samuel M'Dowel.

April 9th, 1799.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE,  
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

Geo. Tegarden.

April 11th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, five miles below Georgetown, a foal mare, eleven years old, some white hairs in her forehead, four saddle spots, both hind feet white, natural pacer, appraised to 90.

John Moore.

Scott county, July 28th, 1799.

THOMAS HUGHES, son of John Hughes, dec. will thank any person who will give him information in what part of Kentucky his mother lives; her name is Mary Carr, and is now the wife of Edward Carr—A line addressed to the Printer of this paper, containing the above information will be sufficient.

#### Just received, and for sale by

GRAINGER & WHEELAN,

At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:

Young Hyson,	Allum and Madder,
Hyson,	Pink,
Hyson Skin,	Queen's ware,
Bohea,	Matteira,
Coffee,	Sherry,
Loaf sugar,	Port,
Pepper,	French Brandy,
Coppers,	All of the best kinds.

Superfine Cloths, Ladies' & Gentlemen's  
Prints, fashionable hats.  
Hosiery,

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W. Grainger.

Lexington, August 15, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, near Hutchcraft's mill, on Stoner's fork of Licking, a dark bay Mare, two years old, 14 hands high, has a star on her face, has on an old bell, branded on one side P. D. and on the other side I R; appraised to 40 dollars.

John Hasty.

August 17, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Dick's river, a roan Mare about 14 hands high, appears to be old, branded on the near shoulder O; appraised to 30.

Matthew M'Campbell.

June 3, 1799.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Garrard county, a black Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, with a small star in her forehead, branded with D on her near shoulder, and K on her near buttock, a good 9s bell on, with a leather collar and double buckle; appraised to 100.

Henry Rannels, sen.

May 7, 1799.

#### CHEAP GOODS.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and now opening for sale, at their store opposite the market house, Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

#### MERCHANDIZE,

fitable to every season, which they will certainly sell low for cash—But from the very low profit they now sell at, no credit can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

THIS is to forewarn any person or persons from trading for a bond given by me to a certain Spencer Gravin, of Lincoln county, and state of Kentucky, for two hundred pounds in bonds, which said bond was given the 20th day of April, 1799; and which bond I have paid, and will not pay it again, without compelled by law. Given under my hand this 17th day of August, 1799.

Michael Horine.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Stoner, in Clarke county, a black horse, 14 and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, both hind feet and a part of his legs white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S, four years old; appraised to 150.

John M'Williams.

May 1799.

W. H. H. In advertisement that appeared in the publication of the 8th inst. signed by the subscriber, was intended to inform the public that he had received a quantity of the best of the year's crop of wheat, and that he was willing to sell it at a low price for cash. He is now in possession of a quantity of the same, and is willing to sell it at a low price for cash. He is now in possession of a quantity of the same, and is willing to sell it at a low price for cash.

agency in the management of the affairs of the bank, was intended to inform the public that he had received a quantity of the best of the year's crop of wheat, and that he was willing to sell it at a low price for cash. He is now in possession of a quantity of the same, and is willing to sell it at a low price for cash. He is now in possession of a quantity of the same, and is willing to sell it at a low price for cash.

annual representations, I will discharge the amount of the same, and will be bound to do so. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank.

know that I have disposed of part of them, and that I have not disposed of the rest. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank.

in life, and finally to determine it to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank.

offer to sell the same, and to determine it to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank. I am, however, not bound to do so, unless I am satisfied that the same is due to the bank.

Universal Asylum for Sale.